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L16: Entry 15 of 15

File: USPT

Feb 6, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4898932 A

TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies reactive with activated and oncogenic ras p21 proteins

Abstract Text (1):

Monoclonal antibodies reactive with oncogenic and activated ras p21 proteins containing glutamic acid, arginine or valine at position 12 and unreactive with normal ras p21 proteins containing glycine at position 12. The antibodies are secreted by hybridomas obtained by immunizing mice with synthetic dodecapeptides corresponding in amino acid sequence to positions 5-16 of normal ras p21 proteins, except having glutamic acid, arginine or valine in place of glycine at position 12. The antibodies and Fab fragments thereof are useful for diagnosis, staging and classification of malignant and premalignant lesions.

Application Filing Date (1):

19871022

Detailed Description Text (23):

Monoclonals antibodies E170, E184, R256 and DWP specifically react with activated ras proteins in malignant cells and do not react with ras proteins found in normal cells. Therefore, these monoclonal antibodies will be useful in the differentiation of normal and neoplastic cell in various immunological and biochemical assays. Secondly, these antibodies will permit the classification of neoplastic cells into various categories based on the particular ras protein expressed. These antibodies will be useful therefore in the quantitation of activated ras proteins which in turn will be useful in staging tumors based on levels of ras p21 expression. Thus, better diagnosis of malignant cells, the ability to differentiate malignant from premalignant cells and the ability to classfiy malignant cells into various categories due to levels of ras expression will result from the application of monoclonal antibodies E170, E184, R256 and DWP.

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L16: Entry 3 of 15

File: USPT

Nov 13, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6316208 B1

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Methods for determining isolated p27 protein levels and uses thereof

Application Filing Date (1):19970203Detailed Description Text (84):

Detection of p27 stability may serve as a marker for the presence of cancerous cells and also allow for determination of the prognosis of the patient carrying the tumor. The subject method can be used to augment the detection and/or prognosis of such solid tumors as, for example, carcinomas (particularly epithelial-derived carcinomas) of such tissues as ovaries, lung, intestinal, pancreas, prostate, testis, liver, skin, stomach, renal, cervical, colorectal, and head and neck; melanomas; and sarcomas such as Kaposi's sarcoma and rhabdomyosarcoma. In preferred embodiments, the subject method is used to assess a malignant or pre-malignant epithelial carcinoma.

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L19: Entry 4 of 4

File: USPT

Nov 16, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5984882 A

TITLE: Methods for prevention and treatment of cancer and other proliferative diseases with ultrasonic energy

Application Filing Date (1):
19971216Detailed Description Text (19):

Overexpression of growth factors leads to suppression of cell death and has significant implications in the treatment of cancer. For example, the growth and proliferation of epithelial cells in prostate cancer is influenced by EGF, TGF-alpha, TGF-beta, NGF and FGF. The overexpression of these growth factors prevents DNA fragmentation and apoptotic mechanism (Chung, L. W. et al., 1992, J. Cell Biochem. Supplm. 16H:99-105). The methods of the present invention can induce apoptosis of growth factor receptor-bearing precancerous and cancerous cells and supporting stromal cells with ultrasonic energy.

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L19: Entry 1 of 4

File: USPT

Oct 29, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6472376 B2

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Suppression of malignancy utilizing ribonucleotide reductase R1

Application Filing Date (1):
19980924Brief Summary Text (8):

Regulation of ribonucleotide reductase, and particularly the R2 component, is markedly altered in malignant cells exposed to tumor promoters or to the growth factor TGF- β . [Amara, et al., 1994; Chen et al., 1993; Amara et al., 1995b; Hurta and Wright, 1995; Hurta et al., 1991]. An R1 deletion can be detected in some human colorectal carcinomas [Glenney, 1986]. Higher levels of enzyme activity have been observed in cultured malignant cells when compared to nonmalignant cells [Weber, 1983; Takeda and Weber, 1981; Wright et al., 1989a], and increased levels of R2 protein and R2 mRNA have been found in pre-malignant and malignant tissues as compared to normal control tissue samples [Saeki et al., 1995; Jensen et al., 1994]. Regulation of ribonucleotide reductase, and in particular the R2 component, is significantly elevated in transformed cells exposed to tumor promoters, or to transforming growth factor β . in growth factor mediated mechanisms of tumor progression [Amara et al., 1996; Chen et al., 1993; Amara et al., 1995b].

Detailed Description Text (64):

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